

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 2953. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to authorize reimbursement for certain previously constructed treatment works; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MOSS:

S. 2954. A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Lym, doing business as Lym Engineering Co.;

S. 2955. A bill for the relief of Ann Maria Y. Uy; to the Committee on the Judiciary; and

By Mr. MOSS:

S. 2956. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, in order to make marketing orders applicable to apples produced in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. YOUNG of Ohio:

S. 2957. A bill for the relief of Soon-Hie Cho Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. HART) (by request):

S. 2958. A bill to regulate interstate commerce by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the inspection of facilities used in the harvesting and processing of fish and fishery products for commercial purposes, for the inspection of fish and fishery products, and for cooperation with the States in the regulation of interstate commerce with respect to State fish inspection programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 2959. A bill to increase insurance of savings and loan accounts and bank deposits of public units; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 2960. A bill to provide for the appointment, promotion, separation, and retirement of commissioned officers of the Environmental Science Services Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JAVITS:

S. 2961. A bill for the relief of Sezan Osoktay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 2962. A bill for the relief of Mario Simoes Da Fonseca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

S. 2963. A bill relating to the income tax treatment of treble damage payments under the antitrust laws and certain other payments; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. LONG of Louisiana when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CASE:

S.J. Res. 141. A joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the 3d day of June of each year as Dr. Charles Richard Drew Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. SCOTT):

S.J. Res. 142. A joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. Crawford H. Greenewalt as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution;

S.J. Res. 143. A joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. Caryl P. Haskins as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and

S.J. Res. 144. A joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. William A. M. Burden as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the remarks of Mr. ANDERSON when he introduced the above resolutions, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MONDALE (for himself, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CLARK, Mr. HART, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. MOSS):

S.J. Res. 145. Joint resolution to provide for a study and evaluation of scientific research in medicine in the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONDALE when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

GREETINGS AND COMMENDATIONS OF CONGRESS TO THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND SCIENCES

Mr. MURPHY submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 56); which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 56

Whereas in 1947, the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences was founded in Hollywood, California; and

Whereas in 1957, the parent chapter in Hollywood invited New York City to form a chapter, join with it, and make up the "National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences"; and

Whereas since that time several additional chapters have joined the academy in cities located throughout the United States; and

Whereas the academy has a total membership of six thousand of television's most creative contributors, embracing leaders both of management and labor unions and guilds; and

Whereas the annual awarding of Emmys for achievement both locally and nationally is the best known activity of the academy; and

Whereas the academy is dedicated to the advancement of excellence in the television industry and provides many additional activities and services related to this end; and

Whereas during the year 1968, the academy is celebrating the twentieth anniversary of its founding: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress hereby extends to the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences its most cordial greetings and felicitations upon the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the academy, and expresses its highest commendations and appreciation for the many contributions made by the academy to the television medium and the American people during the past twenty years.

COMMENDATION OF MILTON BERLE

Mr. MURPHY submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57); which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 57

Whereas Milton Berle has achieved international fame as an entertainer, in a career that has spanned more than half a century; and

Whereas throughout his varied careers in show business, Milton Berle has given unstintingly of his time and talent to appear without pay at benefit performances of every description; and

Whereas Milton Berle has been honored by the title, "Mr. Television" for his career has paralleled the advances of the television industry to its present position of greatness as an entertainment medium; and

Whereas from his television debut through his familiar appearances on the "Texaco Star Theater" to the present, Milton Berle has brought laughter, happiness, and family entertainment to audiences of all ages in nearly every home in the Nation; and

Whereas the year 1968 marks the twentieth anniversary of his career in television; and

Whereas on February 10 of this year, the Hollywood chapter of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences will be celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Academy by honoring Milton Berle; and

Whereas it is fitting that appropriate recognition also be accorded to Milton Berle by all the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress hereby expresses its cordial greetings to Milton Berle on the occasion of his twentieth year in television and its highest commendation for his two decades of contribution to the American people by way of the television medium.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO REDUCING THE BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS DEFICIT THROUGH USE OF AMERICAN SHIPS

Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. President, I submit, on behalf of myself, Senator BARTLETT, and Senator BREWSTER, for appropriate reference, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to reducing the balance-of-payments deficit by encouraging American industry and the American public to ship and travel on American ships. In recent months there has been considerable discussion and concern about the dangers arising from our unfavorable balance of payments. The President has just recently proposed a comprehensive program designed to help alleviate this most serious situation.

With an ever-expanding trade horizon, the potential balance-of-payments advantages to be realized by utilization of American-flag carriers becomes increasingly clear. As you know, our American merchant marine is now carrying only 7 percent of our foreign water-borne trade, and surely there is a pressing need for substantial improvements in this area. However, as President Johnson has stated previously with respect to the American merchant marine:

Even at its present level, it earns or conserves almost \$1 billion of foreign exchange every year, making it a major factor in our balance of payments position.

While not all within or without Government have always viewed the importance of utilizing American-flag transportation facilities with the same degree of conviction that I hold on this matter, I believe that the present circumstances clarify the appropriateness of such a policy. Surely the Government as the largest user of transportation facilities can do much to encourage use of Ameri-

can-flag carriers, particularly through appropriate action by the Department of Defense, Department of Agriculture, Agency for International Development, and the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, under the rule, the concurrent resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 58) was referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 58

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

Whereas the United States during the past several years has been suffering from an unfavorable balance of payments; and

Whereas despite efforts to control the outflow of capital the unfavorable balance has greatly increased; and

Whereas the continued heavy imbalance could seriously affect the stability of the dollar; and

Whereas the President has suggested a number of means, both legislative and voluntary, of diminishing the outflow of dollars; and

Whereas an important element in the unfavorable balance is the payment of ocean freights and passenger fares to foreign-flag carriers for shipping and transportation abroad; and

Whereas a large proportion of every dollar of ocean freight payments to United States cargo ships is retained in the United States; and

Whereas a large proportion of every dollar spent for travel aboard United States passenger ships is retained in the United States; and

Whereas American-flag ships are available to carry an increased portion of such commerce and passengers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That it is the sense of the Congress (1) that every effort should be made to encourage American industry and the American public to ship and travel on American ships to the end that the balance-of-payments drain resulting from payments to ships of other countries be substantially reduced; and (2) that the Department of Commerce, Department of Transportation, and all other Government agencies should take all measures at their disposal to accomplish this objective.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Washington, has just introduced into the Senate a concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress on the reduction of our balance-of-payments deficit by encouraging shipping and travel on American-flag vessels.

I am proud to cosponsor this resolution.

Today the American merchant marine carries only 7.4 percent of this country's total foreign commerce. Even so, this small percentage contributes approximately \$1 billion toward the betterment of the balance of payments.

Imagine the effect on the balance of payments if our ships carried a much greater proportion of our foreign trade.

It is, in fact, not difficult to see that if ships flying our own flag carried substantially more than 7.4 percent of our oceangoing foreign commerce, our balance of payments would improve radically.

Not long ago, Paul Hall, president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department, demonstrated that if the United States carried 34 percent of its total foreign commerce in American-flag vessels, we would have no balance-of-payments deficit at all.

Sadly, Mr. Hall's statement appears to have gone practically unnoticed.

As Helen Delich Bentley, maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun, has pointed out, our balance of payments stands to worsen steadily as we allow the condition of our merchant marine to deteriorate. Although now we have 935 ships less than 25 years old—the standard lifetime for a merchant ship—in 1972, we will have only 357. This means that the percentage of our trade carried in our own ships, small though it is now, will decline sharply in the next 4 or 5 years, and more and more American dollars will flow out of the country to finance transportation in foreign carriers.

It is not difficult to see the situation deteriorating to the point of utter hopelessness—unless we begin right now to beef up our merchant fleet. The legislative ingredients for a revitalized fleet are contained in S. 2650, the comprehensive maritime bill introduced by Senator MAGNUSON, Senator BARTLETT, and myself late last session. I certainly hope we shall see action on that measure in the near future.

The purpose of the resolution introduced today is to secure the recognition of Congress of the vital connection between our merchant fleet and the balance of payments, and thereby, to focus attention on the need to take action forthwith to improve the fleet.

It is not only the maritime industry of the Nation that will benefit, but, through a reduced deficit in the balance of payments, the Nation as a whole.

RESOLUTIONS

CHARLOTTE N. HORTON—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution (S. Res. 256); which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 256

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Charlotte N. Horton, widow of Ralph W. Horton, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

WILHELMINA SIMMS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution (S. Res. 257); which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 257

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Wilhelmina Simms, widow of Perry F. Simms,

an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to seven months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ADDITION OF FREEMAN SCHOOL TO THE HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA IN NEBRASKA

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] and myself, I sent to the desk a bill that provides for the addition of the Freeman School to the Homestead National Monument in the State of Nebraska. I ask that the bill be received and appropriately referred, and that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2949) providing for the addition of the Freeman School to the Homestead National Monument of America in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CURTIS (for himself and Mr. HRUSKA), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2949

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in order to further the interpretation and commemoration of the pioneer life of early settlers of the West, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds the following described lands and interests therein, on which is situated the old school building known as Freeman School:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22, Township 4 North, Range 5 East, Sixth Principal Meridian, Gage County, Nebraska, thence running north on the east line of the said quarter section 297 feet, thence west 214.5 feet, thence south 297 feet, thence east 214.5 feet to the point of beginning.

The Secretary is further authorized, in order to protect the setting of the Freeman School, preserve an adequate visual relationship with the existing Homestead National Monument of America, and provide access to the school from the national monument, to acquire by any of the above methods such lands and interests therein, as he deems necessary within the areas in certain sections of Township 4 North, Range 5 East, Sixth Principal Meridian, Gage County, Nebraska, which are described as follows:

Section 22, beginning at a point 297 feet north of the southeast corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ on the east line of the said quarter section, thence north along the east line of the said quarter section 103 feet, thence west 300 feet, thence south 400 feet to the south line of said quarter section, thence east along the south line of said quarter section 85.5 feet to the boundary of the Freeman School property, thence north along the boundary of the school property 297 feet, thence east along the boundary of the school property 214.5 feet to the point of beginning;

Section 23, the south 300 feet of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof;

Section 26, the north 300 feet of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof;

Section 27, beginning at the northeast corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, thence along the east line

are good that he will abandon school and formal education for the remainder of his life.

The President recognizes the immediacy of the problem and has urged the funding of the bilingual program as early as possible. America, always a haven for the deprived of other lands, must aid those who seek to help themselves through education, especially when they are thwarted by classes conducted in a language they cannot yet comprehend. For when they have finally become bilingual, they no longer have time for all the learning they missed while lost in a haze of "no comprendo," or "non capisco," and other sad reminders of lost opportunity.

East-West Trade—The Dangerous Illusion

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1968

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Europe of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on which I serve, is commencing hearings on the subject of East-West trade. The fundamental issue involved in this subject has been intensely debated for some time. To keep the Members apprised of the fundamental facts of the matter I insert into the RECORD an article which appeared in the July 1967 issue of the American Legion magazine by the then Legion national commander, John E. Davis:

EAST-WEST TRADE—THE DANGEROUS ILLUSION

A proposed "East-West Trade Relations Act" is receiving serious consideration in the Congress, and is backed by the Administration. It would encourage and simplify much broader trade relations between the United States and the Communist-bloc nations. The American Legion is officially opposed to this concept, and we have both short-range and long-range objections.

In our short-range objections, our National Executive Committee this May called on Congress to prohibit further trade between the United States and any Soviet-bloc country "which is providing North Vietnam with assistance of any form that can increase the war-making potential of the enemy. . . ." We need explain nothing further to justify that objection. Any such trade amounts to trading with the enemy in time of war. In the short run, we can only express amazement that East-West trade should be advanced while hostilities backed by the entire Communist world continue in Vietnam, and have since taken on a new dimension in the Near East.

Our long-range objections are better reflected in the action of our last National Convention, which opposed trade with the Communist bloc *except* in specific cases in which concrete advantage to us could be spelled out. So long as the Cold War continues, even in the absence of armed conflict, we believe that should be the absolute limit of trade agreements with the Communist bloc. Here we recognize that trade *might* be used as a means of weakening the cohesiveness of the Soviet bloc, that our trade *might* be helpful in causing a member country of that bloc to weaken its ties with the Soviet power centers.

We have, for instance, engaged in limited trade with Communist Poland and Yugo-

slavia in such hopes. In the case of Poland, even Senator Fulbright has had to admit that its leaders have actually drifted toward a greater reliance on the Kremlin while enjoying favorable U.S. trade relations.

We have *possibly* made some headway in encouraging Yugoslavia's visible spirit of independence from Soviet domination with some small trade, though that isn't conclusive yet. Whether we succeed or fail in such ventures, they are at least tied to a very clear purpose, in which we are trying to use trade instead of bullets as a weapon in the Cold War.

But the proposals for a general broadening of our trade with the Communist world totally escape any practical purpose. They prevent us from using trade as a weapon, by simply extending it freely in broad terms. The very arguments in favor of broader East-West trade are dreamy and generalized. The commonest one of all is that we would be "building bridges of friendship." On the record, trade is a game of advantage, not friendship. Right up to the eve of War, Hitler and the Japanese Empire traded with those they attacked in WW2, and as we well know, they traded most earnestly in whatever would best strengthen them for the coming conflict.

Last December, Assistant Secretary of State Katzenbach argued that proposed East-West trade would be in consumer goods, therefore it could not be expected to bring any advantage to the Soviet military thrust. He went on to cite an Italian Fiat agreement to build a compact car plant in the Soviet Union as an example of the kind of profitable trade we are losing in the absence of an East-West trade agreement.

I find such argument to be frightening. When our own President is embarrassed by burdens that military operation in Vietnam impose on his domestic program, how can our government argue that the same principal does not apply in the Soviet Union? *Anything* that we do to provide consumer satisfaction in the Soviet Union frees Soviet energies and resources for their aggressive external policies. The point is so obvious that I am not really arguing it, but simply pointing out the bankruptcy of the rationales in favor of broad East-West trade. Even in the case of the Fiat plant, we now have been approached to lend Fiat the money for machine tools through the Import-Export Bank. Obviously, the Soviets will not release sufficient capital from their offensive programs even to acquire such an asset. They will be happy instead to see us help capitalize this plant in Russia for the benefit of Russia and Italy, while they save what capital they can to foot war in Vietnam, the Middle East, Latin America, etc.

The present move toward East-West trade traces to a report in favor of it by the Committee for Economic Development issued in May 1965. A minority report in the same study, drafted by committee member Robert E. Kleberg, should have received more attention. Wrote Kleberg, in part: ". . . it would be unrealistic to hope that mutually useful trade could be developed with the Communist countries under present circumstances. We would receive little benefit from such trade and would expose the Western world to some or all of the following hazards:

"(1) An increase in Communist propaganda and subversion in Latin America under the guise of trade.

"(2) An opening of the trade barriers which we have attempted to impose around Cuba.

"(3) A further detriment to our balance of payments position as a result of the credits which we would have to extend to Communist countries.

"(4) An increase in the flow of our technical information and know-how to the Communist world.

"In short, Communist governments look upon trade as a political weapon and use it as such. So long as this is true, we should attempt to deny it to them."

These are hard, demonstrated facts, none of which are met by saying "Bridges of Friendship."

Staffing the Model Cities Program

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1968

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, it will be remembered that some time ago the House Committee on Un-American Activities held extensive investigations on the Ku Klux Klan and its activities in recent years. One of the many members of the various Klan organizations to take the fifth amendment before the House Committee on Un-American Activities was Georgia's grand dragon of the United Klans of America, Calvin Craig. In addition to Craig, J. D. Newberry was identified by the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigators as Georgia's grand klabebe, or treasurer, of the United Klans of America and klabebe of the Nathan Bedford Forest Klavern No. 1 in Atlanta.

One of the objections of some of the Federal poverty programs pertains to the selection of personnel to administer or participate in the programs. People with their own axes to grind have distorted the intent of the program for their own selfish ends. And if the case of Craig and Newberry is any indication, it would seem that the model cities program will be subjected to the same danger. Certainly there are available persons better disposed to participate in this program than those associated with the KKK. From a personnel standpoint alone, this Federal venture will experience rough sailing if the qualifications of its participants are not more discriminating.

I include the article "Klan Haven," from the February 10, 1968, issue of Human Events in the RECORD at this point:

KLAN HAVEN

LBJ's Model Cities program, a sort of super-grade urban renewal program, is rapidly becoming a sanctuary for exalted members of the Ku Klux Klan.

As revealed in these pages last week, Calvin Craig, Georgia's Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, the largest and most powerful Klan organization in existence, was recently elected an officer in the federally sponsored model cities plan in Atlanta, Ga. The \$16,000 executive director of the project is Johnny C. Johnson, a Negro, who hopes "to be in many close meetings with Mr. Craig and establish some type of communication."

Craig will have a say in policy even though, according to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Georgia's Grand Dragon has incited racial incidents, is fond of "increasing racial tensions" and has encouraged violence-prone individuals to join the UKA.

Craig, who took the 5th Amendment before HCUA, has also attended and authorized Klan courses in the use of shotguns, handguns and explosives. In 1965 Craig said he was going after white politicians "who have done nothing but give lip service to

the white man while they went to bat for the niggers." "Just remember this," he barked out, "[Sen.] Dick Russell took off for Europe when the election campaign was going on and he could be campaigning for the white man. And every time a nigger is elected to office Little Herman [Talmadge] has to take him down to his farm for a chitterling dinner and pig ear salad."

But Craig, as it turns out, isn't the only Klansman who will have some control over the taxpayers' dollars in the Atlanta program. Under the federal government's plans to increase "citizen participation" in various projects, some 59 residents in Adair Park in Atlanta were able to pick J. D. Newberry to sit on the model cities 14-member executive board, of which Mayor Ivan Allen is chairman.

This executive board, an Atlanta model cities spokesman told *Human Events*, will "set policy and determine expenditures" for the Atlanta program. Unlike Grand Dragon Craig, Newberry is expected to receive pay for his special services.

Newberry, in case the taxpayer is interested, was identified by HCUA investigators as Georgia's Grand Klabebe (treasurer) of the United Klans of America and Klabebe of the Nathan Bedford Forest Klavern No. 1, also located in Atlanta. Newberry also refused to respond to committee members' questions as to his Klan connections and as to whether he took money from the UKA and transferred it to his personal account.

Newberry still won't say whether he's a Klan officer, but his own heating company has advertised in the "Yellow Pages" of the Atlanta telephone directory: "Newberry Heat Co., KKK—Klean, Kozy, Komfortable."

While some people tend to laugh off the Klan as a clownish outfit, the UKA is a far from funny organization. The HCUA has established beyond doubt that the UKA is composed of unsavory characters bent on terrorizing the Negro and other minority groups.

Founded in 1961 with the aid of Craig, the UKA has had among its highest officials members of the American Nazi party and other extremist organizations. Furthermore, Klan members take instruction in the fine art of demolition. Craig, himself, attended and approved of explosive courses in which it was demonstrated how to blow up cars and integrated restaurants. Klan members have also been implicated in numerous killings.

Two members of the UKA in Georgia were convicted on federal conspiracy charges for the wanton killing in 1964 of Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn, a Negro. United Klan members in Georgia were also responsible for discharging buckshot pellets into the face of a 13-year-old Negro girl.

As a result of these disclosures, some congressmen would like to know more about the model cities program. They just can't understand why an Administration so intent upon yanking federal subsidies from schools and hospitals that are not desegregating at a fast enough pace to suit federal bureaucrats is somehow eagerly willing to foster grants to projects that will be partially directed by members of the violence-inciting UKA.

Response to "Pueblo" Seizure

HON. FRANK E. EVANS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1968

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Denver Post is one of the great newspapers of this Nation.

I wish to commend to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Denver Post on Friday,

January 26. This editorial intelligently analyzes the actions taken by President Johnson in response to the seizure of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*, a vessel which was commissioned last May and named after my home city of Pueblo, Colo.

Mr. Speaker, the Post praises the President, both for calling up reservists in case they are needed and for avoiding a rash response which could endanger the lives of the *Pueblo*'s 83 crewmen and also could spark a wider conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I offer this editorial to be printed in the RECORD:

L. B. J.'S COURSE IS THE RIGHT ONE

In the crisis arising from North Korea's seizure of the *Pueblo* off the port of Wonsan, President Johnson's decision to call up 14,600 Air Force and Navy air reservists is a sensible and constructive one.

It improves the power and the flexibility of the United States to deal with contingencies that may arise within the next few weeks either in the Korea area or in Vietnam.

It makes clear the seriousness with which the United States regards the incident and demonstrates its capacity to call additional forces into play in the event they may be needed.

It offers some relief—though perhaps not enough—to the pent-up flood of national indignation which might have forced the President to take still stronger action.

The call-up of the reservists puts the United States in a better position to act, without committing it to action prematurely, needlessly or unwisely.

This is still the time for fact-gathering and analysis, for pursuing the matter through diplomatic channels, for seeking the return of the seized vessel and its crew through peaceful means.

A rash act by the United States at this stage could cost the lives of the 83 men seized with the *Pueblo* and bring about the destruction of the ship.

A rash act could also broaden the scope of our Asian war and impose new demands on our military resources before we are ready to cope with them.

President Johnson has acted with both forcefulness and restraint. He has sent the aircraft carrier, *Enterprise*, to the trouble area. He has called up reservists. He has taken steps to seek the return of the *Pueblo*. But he has wisely refrained from opening up a treacherous new theater of war in the Far East.

The call-up of the 14,600 reservists would have made sense even if the *Pueblo* had not been molested off North Korea. The growing Communist threat in Vietnam justifies the preparation of new manpower and new airpower to meet dangers that might arise in the next few months.

The President, in short, has acted wisely thus far from every point of view. He has again demonstrated his capacity to keep his head in a dangerous situation. If other Americans will keep their heads as well as he, a second war may well be avoided in Asia.

The Partnership for Learning and Earning Act

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1968

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, the President recommends that Congress enact the Partnership for Learning and Earn-

ing Act of 1968. He calls on all of us to give the young men and women of this country the tools which they need for gainful employment after they are graduated from high school.

In recent sessions of the Congress, we have done much to support vocational education. A wide variety of bills has been passed.

But we are still charged with the constant need for examining these legislative enactments to help our State and local governments keep pace with the changing demands of our economy.

The President's message on education recognized this fact: a high school diploma, to be valuable, must be accompanied by skills that allow any graduate to get and keep a good job.

When the Committee on Education and Labor reported the Vocational Education Act of 1963, we made a strong start toward giving our schools the means to lower unemployment in this country.

Still, we can do more for, in coming years, employment opportunities for our young men and women will continue to broaden. The schools must be helped to meet these changing trends in our economy.

The President has given us a realistic assessment of the problem and a partial solution. Those of us committed fully to providing the fullest possible educational opportunities for our young men and women are heartened by his call to action.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I offer a useful summary of this legislation which has been prepared by the U.S. Office of Education. I would like to call the attention of other Members to it.

The summary follows:

FACT SHEET: PARTNERSHIP FOR LEARNING AND EARNING ACT OF 1968

BACKGROUND AND NEED

The 1917 Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act was enacted to meet the demands of an economy just reaching industrial maturity. Dominant allotments went to vocational agriculture and home economics; provisions were also included for training in trades and industry.

The 1946 George-Barden Act was introduced to meet changes in labor force demands over the nearly thirty year period. Support for vocational education was increased and a new category of occupational support was added. During the war years preceding 1946, agricultural productivity had jumped from an annual increase of 1 percent to an annual increase of 5 percent. This rising farm productivity had freed labor from agriculture for industrial purposes. A heavy emphasis on the need for industrial workers during the war had also caused the public schools to establish new training programs for industrial contribution to the war effort. More than 7 million persons had left farm and fireside to work in the factories and industrial complexes. The Act added support for vocational education in the distributive occupations and increased support for existing categories. Ten years later two new categories were added—training in the fishery trades and industry and practical nurse training.

The American economy continued to change over the next few years and manpower needs shifted considerably. A changing industrial and occupational mix and a more sophisticated technology led to a shift from a primarily blue-collar and agricultural labor force toward the white-collar employment. The labor market became characterized by a paradox of persistent unemploy-